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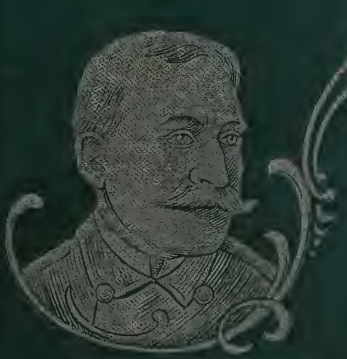

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

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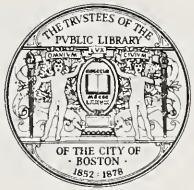

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FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

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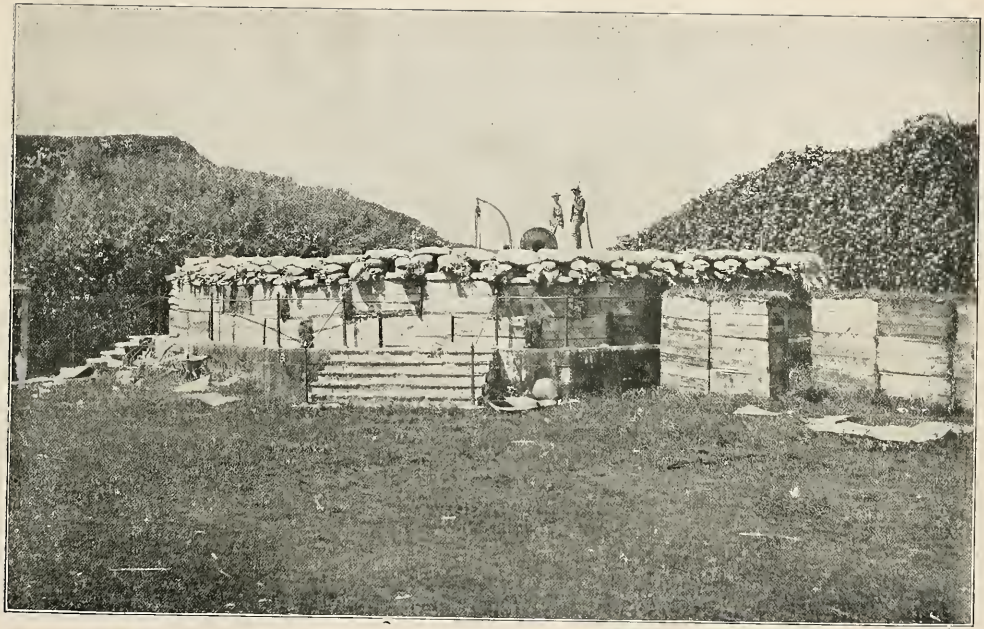
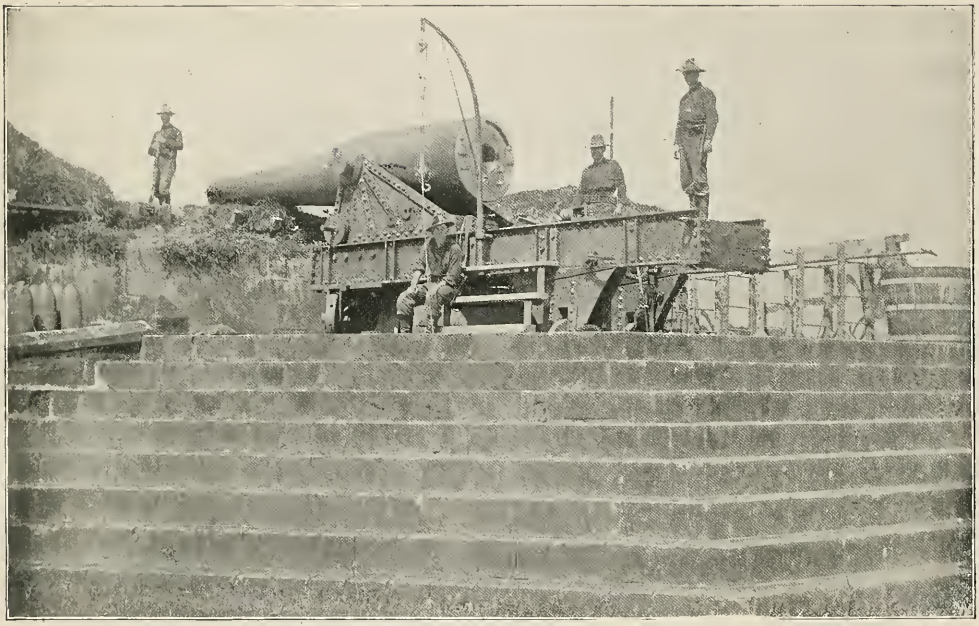


Modern ten-inch gun and magazines, with rear fortification, overlooking Manila Bay from walled city.



Modern ten-inch gun and fortifications on Pasig River, end of Luneta.

A summer day in the Philippines.

Execution Chamber in Wyoming barracks where the Spanish shot their condemned soldiers, showing bullet holes in rear wall.

Plaza de Carlos III., Binondo, showing the Hotel de Oriente and the Insular cigar factory, the latter building now partly occupied as U. S. Barracks.

Colorado outpost.

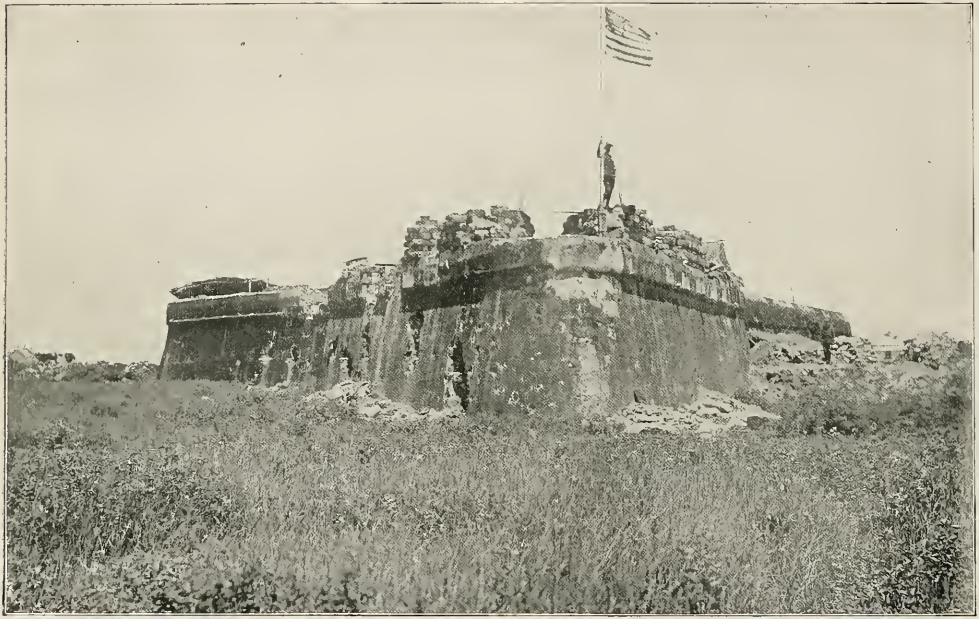
Line officers Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

Church at Cingalon where Astor Battery and Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers sharply engaged the Spanish behind entrenchments. Many wounded taken into church.

As the line advanced along the beach.

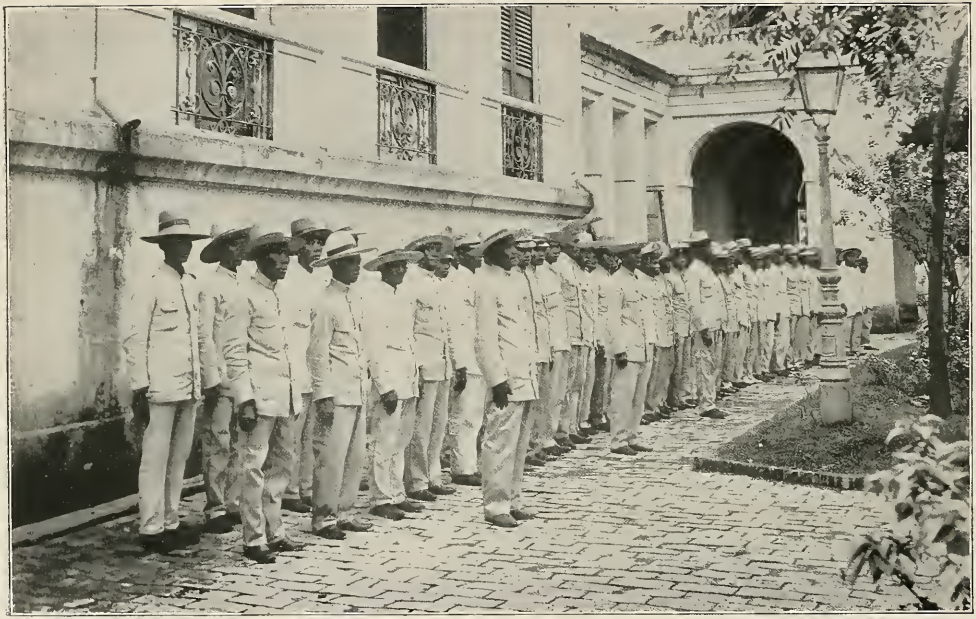
Prisoners at hard labor, Manila Penitentiary.

"Puenta de Espana" (Bridge of Spain) spanning the Pasig River and connecting old and new Manila.



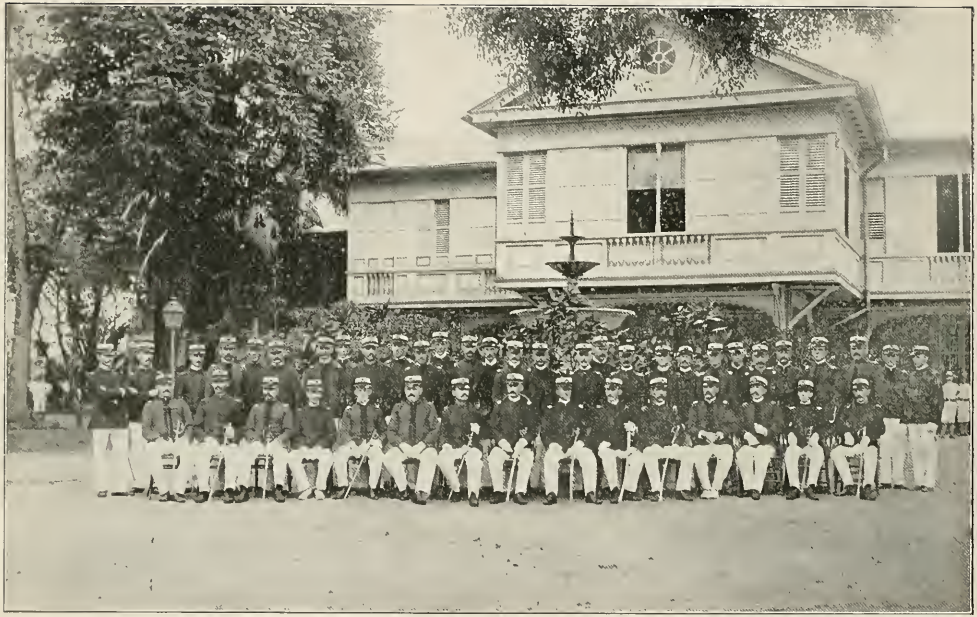
Fort Malate, showing first American flag raised and effects of bombardment.

View of the Pasig River, with shipping in Bay, etc. The stone bridge in the center of the picture known as "Puenta de Espana," is the principal means of travel between old and new Manila. At its further end, running parallel with the river, is the Escolta, the main business thoroughfare of Manila.



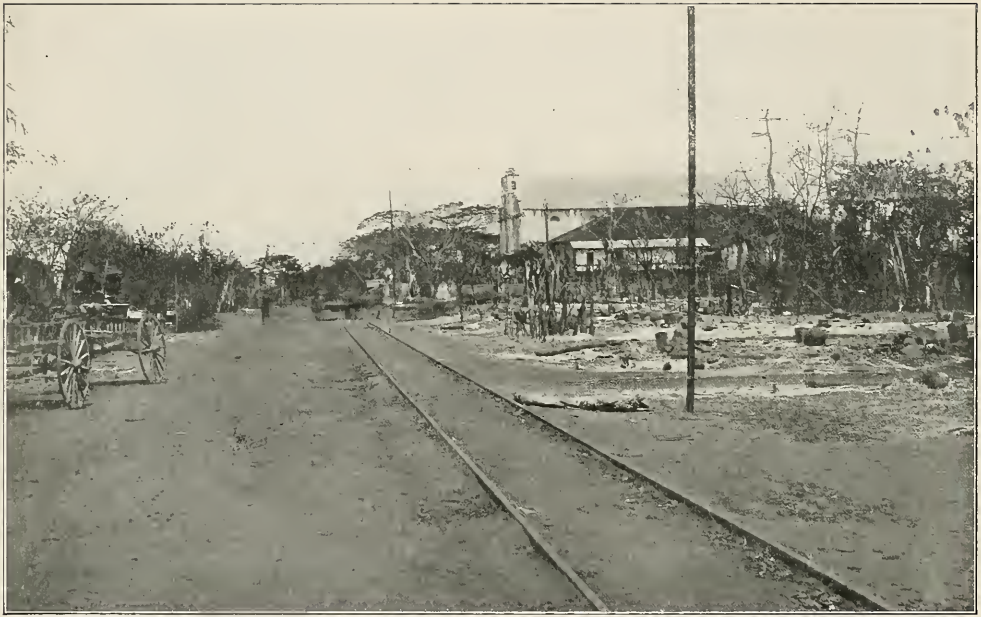
Insurgent soldiers being clothed in new uniforms on inspection.

This photograph shows the reader the brave Wyoming officers who took so gallant a part in the campaign against the insurgents in Luzon. The picture was taken just before the outbreak of hostilities in February, and several of the group have been wounded.



The Palace of the Philippine Governor-General is situated in a beautiful park known as Malacanana. It is now the military headquarters of General Otis. It is a favorite spot for our soldiers as well as for the Philippine photographers, who haunt the place with their cameras. The group represents a lot of officers of the various commands who were gathered there one day upon official business.

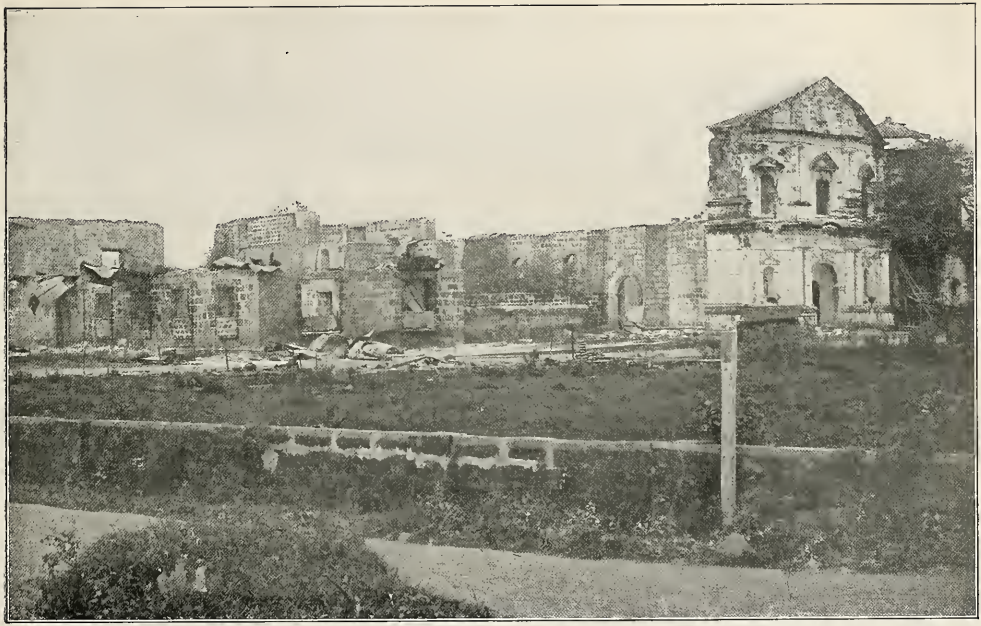
Manila is surrounded by beautiful suburbs many of which are kept very neatly by the property owners. The illustration shows a large party of brave Idaho officers who were stationed with their men just beyond Binondo.



There is one railroad in the Philippines which runs from Manila to Dagupan, about two hundred miles away. An important station on the road is Caloocan, of which a view is given above.

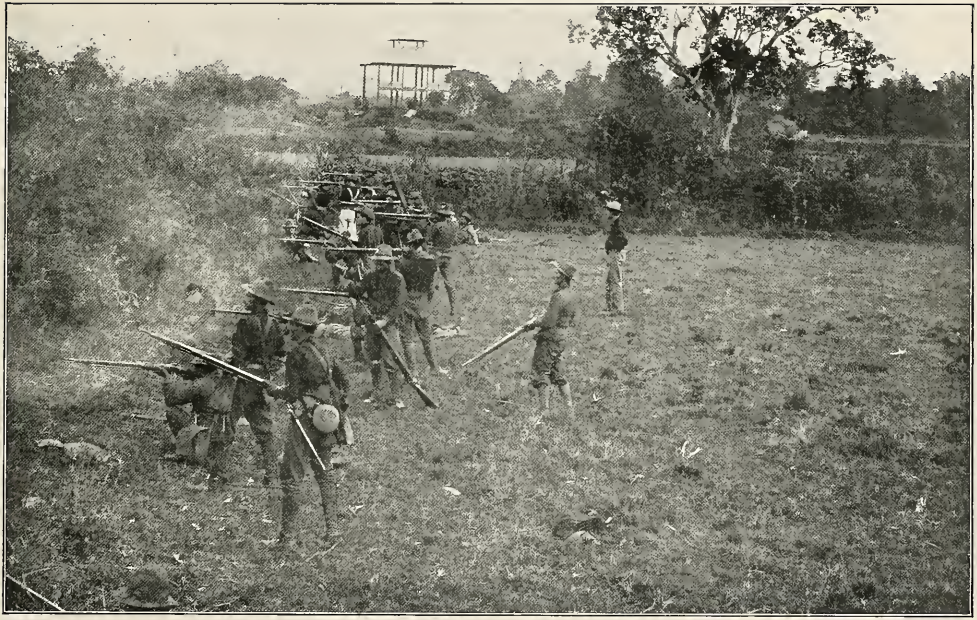
After the surrender of Manila to the American Armies the Spanish garrison was replaced by our own men. A group of these are being photographed in the above picture just in front of the bastions of the walled city.

General McArthur when in Manila had certainly a very pretty and cozy home, if we are to judge from the artistic photograph sent home to his people, of which the above is a copy.



War and fire are terrible agents They converted Paco Church from a handsome and comfortable house of worship into the ruin shown in the illustration.

In fighting the insurgents the Spaniards devised curious little blockhouses, of which one is shown in the picture. Not far from it in the road is a modern fieldpiece which the insurgents took from the Spaniards and the Americans from the insurgents.



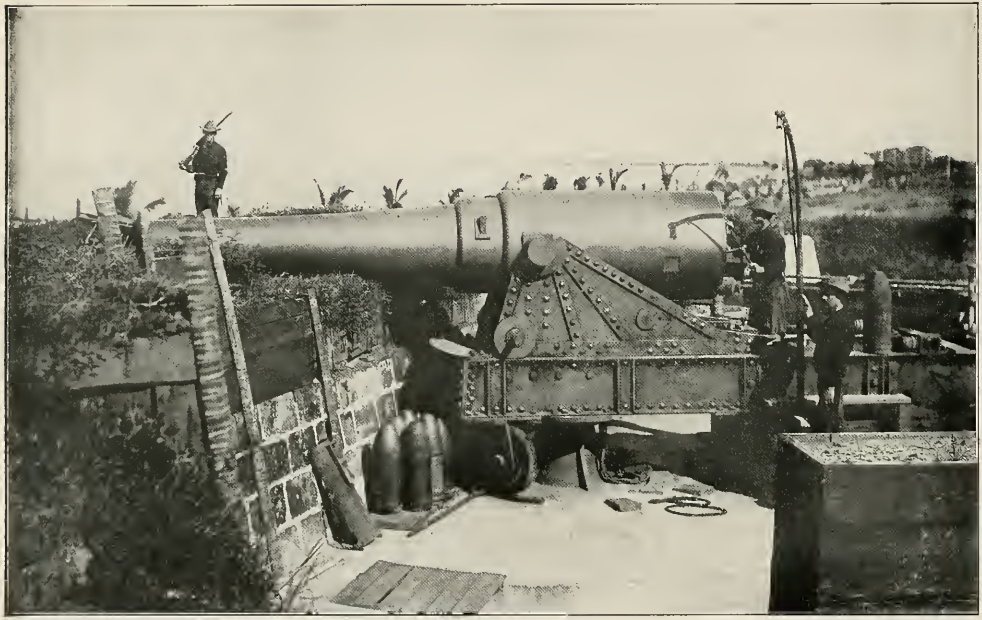
In this view may be seen a strong blockhouse in course of erection, and in the foreground a line of Twentieth Kansas Volunteers skirmishing just before they made their magnificent charge.

Tondo may be called the tenement quarter of Manila city, or the Fisherman's suburb. It was fired by the insurgents, who nearly destroyed the place.

Though Manila has a fine harbor, yet the Spaniards did almost nothing to improve it, but depended entirely upon the shallow Pasig River, which runs through the city for the accommodation of their commerce. The view presented is taken from the stone bridge across the stream.

The photograph shows the First and Eighteenth Signal Corps Companies on the parapet of one of the bastions of the walled city of old Manila. Two ancient guns are shown and in the distance can be seen the shipping upon the horizon.

We took very good care of the Spanish soldiers in Manila. The photograph shows how they looked at the time dinner was served. As American prisoners they enjoyed better health than as Spanish soldiers.



Although Spain was always talking of arming herself with modern weapons she did practically nothing in the Philippines. The photograph shows one of the few first-class weapons which she had. It is a ten-inch breech loader.

Philippine houses with their stone floors and iron gratings look more like prisons than homes. In the photograph one of these homes which was used as a regiment headquarters is shown behind a group of officers in the foreground.

The marvelous skill shown by the American commanders in the campaign against the Philippine insurgents brings into prominence those sterling generals, Merritt and Otis, who appear in the above illustration.

The dishonesty of the Spanish administration is well shown in the clothing of the Spanish garrison of Manila, some of whom appear in this picture. Nearly every shoe is worn out, some being held together by pieces of rope, while the clothing is filthy and ragged.

How soldiers enjoy a rest during a long march is shown in the picture of the Second Oregon taking things easy on the Northern Luzon road.

The illustration presents the view of the strongest Spanish blockhouse outside of Manila in Luzon. The men in the trenches are U. S. Third Artillery acting as infantry.

The ravages of war are strikingly shown in this photograph of a suburb of Manila which was fired by the Tagals in their unsuccessful attempt to drive the Americans into the sea.

After the battle of February 5th raged around Manila in every direction every one with a camera took snapshots of the more impressive scenes. The above was taken at Singalon.

The illustration was taken not far from the water works toward the river Pasig.

Where the Second Oregon men had started on their forward march toward the north of Luzon, they paused long enough to let Company "C" get photographed.

The fertile plains of Central Luzon are well shown in the above picture. The little turf walls are constructed to hold the water in the fields when the rice is planted and growing. They make excellent trenches, which were used frequently by our army. The soldiers pictured were the Third U. S. Artillery.

In this picture of the Manila Post Office there is a long story. The iron gratings to the windows, the corrugated iron roof, the iron framework of the building, and the heavy stone flagging are characteristic of tropical cities, and the little ponies in the mail wagons give one a good idea of Manila horse flesh.

Even Generals rest at times, and here we see the Commanding General and his staff enjoying the shade of a Luzon thicket.

The river Pasig toward Bay Lake runs between wooded and beautiful banks in which the graceful bamboo is a predominant feature. In the picture the American soldiers are waiting for the Filipinos on the other side of the stream to come over, they having signalled with a flag of truce.

The average native house in the Philippines is built on piles of logs so as to prevent rats and snakes coming into the house, and also to insure ventilation. The framework is of wood, the roof is of thatch, and the walls made of thatch held in place with transverse ribs of bamboo, or other strong pieces of wood.

The Filipino insurrection started on February 5th at Santa Mesa Bridge, where a party of Tagals fired upon the American outposts.

The Suspension Bridge, of which one-half is shown in the photograph, crosses the Pasig River from the upper part of Manila to Binondo.

A picnic in the wilderness is not without its pleasures. Such would seem to be the experience of the brave Montana Battery boys while taking lunch on the line of the railway to Dagupan.

In the foreground of this fine view is the celebrated Utah Battery, and just beyond lying behind the trench are the South Dakota Volunteers.

The artist has presented a view of a gun belonging to the Utah Battery just before being fired at the insurgents near Caloocan.

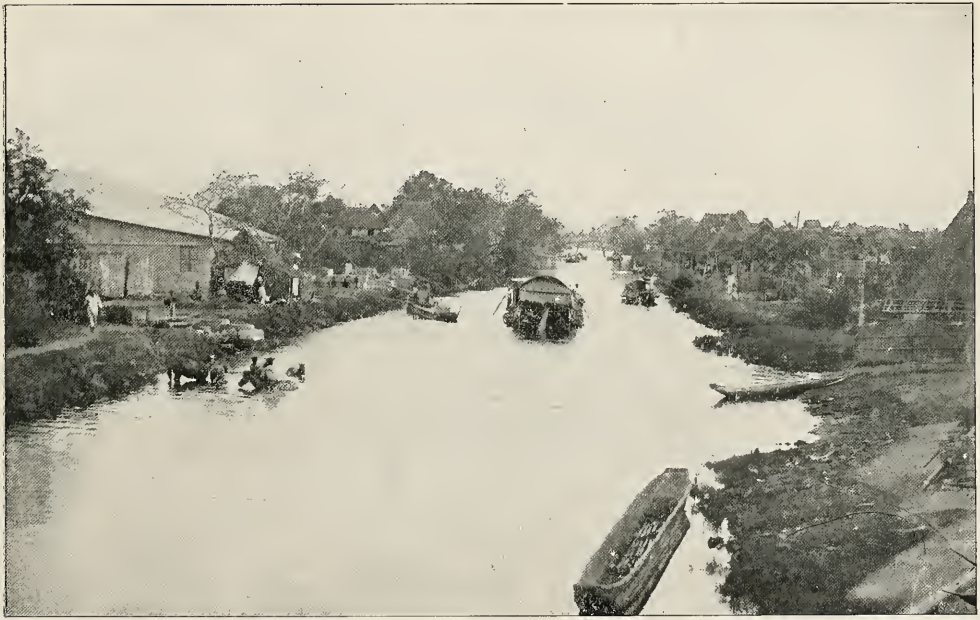
The Tagals must have started the war prematurely, as in Tondo they had begun a barricade of railroad iron which might have given serious trouble if they had been allowed to finish the work.

The American Artillery did wonderful execution in the battles with the insurgents. In a trench at Santa Ana the Tagal dead lay in piles. The group shown in the picture consisted of thirty-eight bodies.

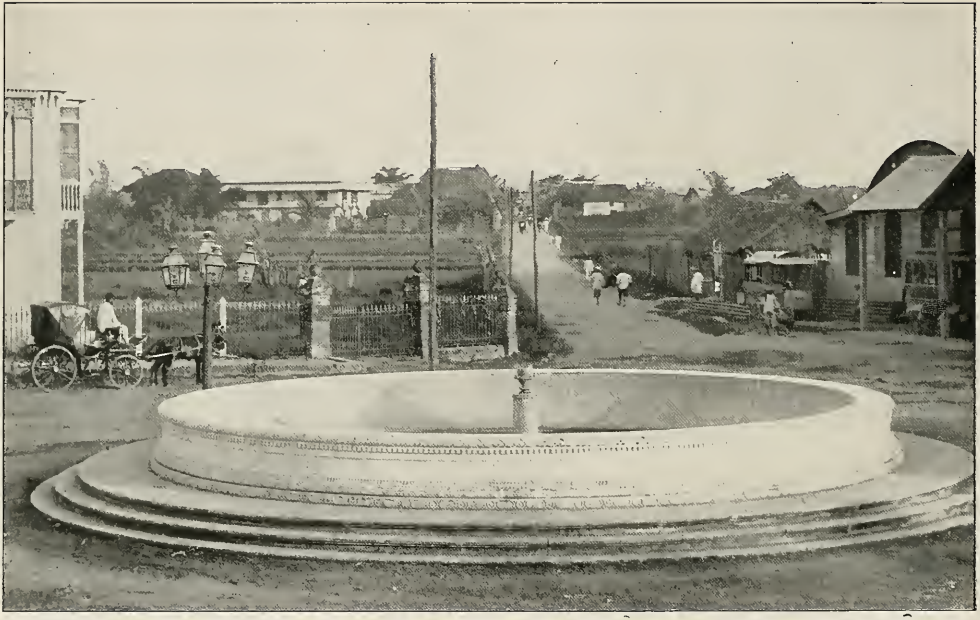
Upon the Luzon plains the only elevated objects are the church towers and the domes. The photograph shows the Loma Church, whose dome was used as a signal service station by our men.

How kindly the Americans treated their Spanish captives is shown in the picture in which the men portrayed are convalescents who have been cured by the American surgeons.

The Manila pumping works, which were the objective points of so many Tagal attacks, are shown in the view.



Along the Pasig River are many pretty little towns completely embowered in trees and vines. The view shows San Miguel, one of the most romantic of the lot.

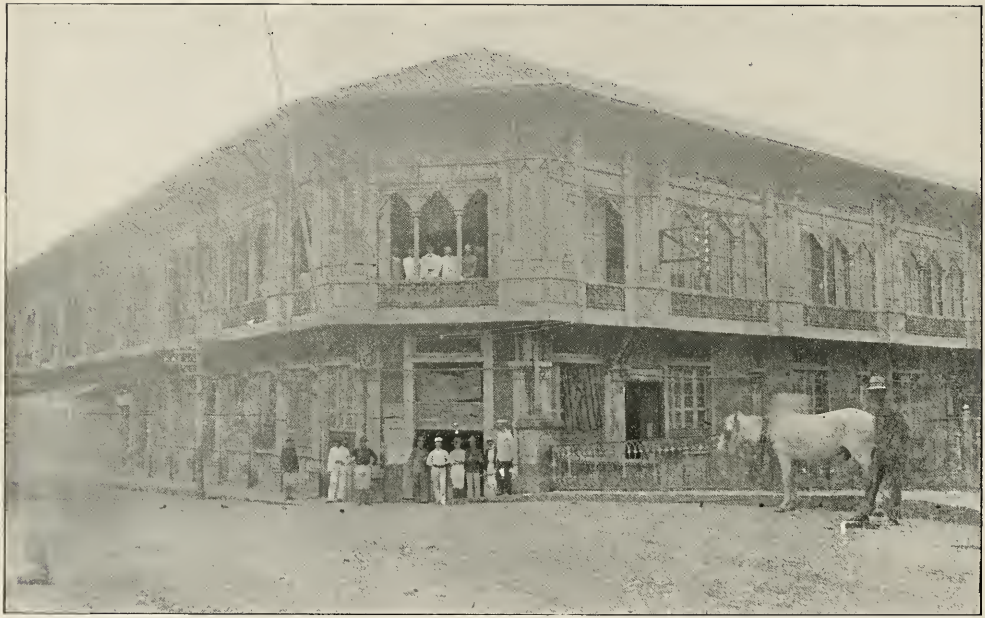


San Paloc, a suburb of Manila, has many excellent streets. At one place is a fountain which is shown in the illustration.

The pleasure ground of the Philippine Capital is a park on the Bay shore known as the Luneta. It is so called, it is said, because it is shaped like a young moon. The road to it is very fashionable, as is shown in the cut.

This illustration portrays six officers of the Eighteenth Signal Corps Company. The plants in the pots are Japanese creations, and are as curious as they are beautiful.

On February 23d there was a violent outbreak at Tondo in which the Tagals made a fierce and sudden onslaught upon the Americans. They were repulsed with great slaughter. In one yard of which a photograph was taken there were found no less than twenty dead.



The Manila Post Office.

The milkmen of Manila are a guild who deliver their goods either direct from the cow, or else in curious earthenware vessels of native manufacture. They do a good business, but are taxed so that they seldom end their calling any richer than when they started.

At the battle of Caloocan some shots were seen to come from a trench, and a single shell was sent toward it by the Utah Battery. When our troops advanced they found no less than ten men dead at this point.

When Caloocan was captured the church, which had been injured during the battle, was promptly utilized as a military headquarters.

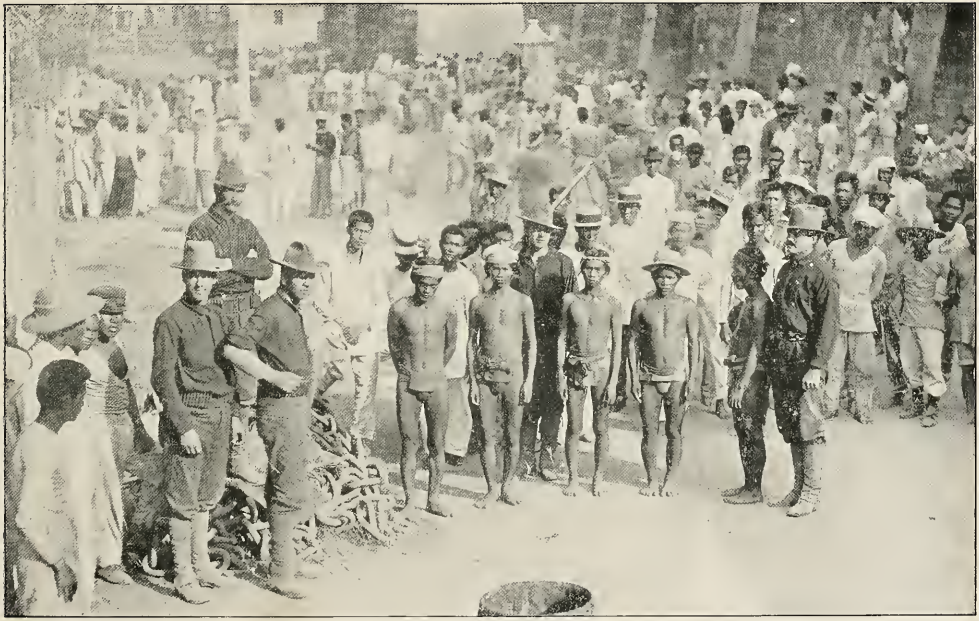
This illustration shows a part of the main bridge over the Pasig River and the crowd that collected during the battle of February 5, 1899.

Inside of the Manila Post Office.

This is a fine picture of the Santa Cruz Church. It will be noticed that the tower is built on the step-like principle, each story being smaller and narrower than the one beneath. This method is made necessary by the earthquakes, which throw down towers built in the styles prevailing in this country.

Burying the dead at Santa Ana on February 6, 1899.

Brigadier-General Charles King, with his staff, receiving two Tagal commissioners, on February 8, 1899.



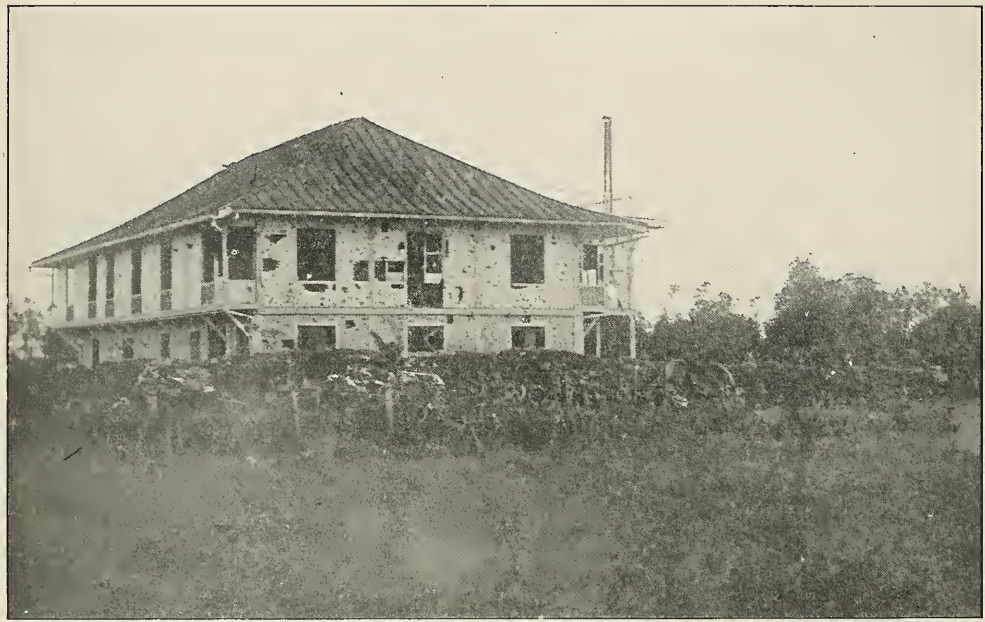
The Tagal Army enlisted or conscripted many Igorrotes, Gadennes, and other savages. Some Igorrotes are seen in the picture; though small they are very muscular and active.

Nebraska boys in camp at Santa Mesa.

Ayala Bridge in the suburbs of Manila.

Another view of the strong blockhouse at Caloocan.

Native fishermen on the Pasig River. The boat is a fishing raft, and the poles are movable, letting down the enormous circular net which is discernible in the picture, and whose reflection is seen in the water.



Ancient Powder House and previous barracks of the Spaniards near Manila.

Many of the Tagal maidens, especially the Spanish half breeds, are pretty. The picture shows a flower girl, a fair representative of the type.

The Tagal families are large, it being not uncommon for a woman to have eight or ten children. They are affectionate, docile and polite.

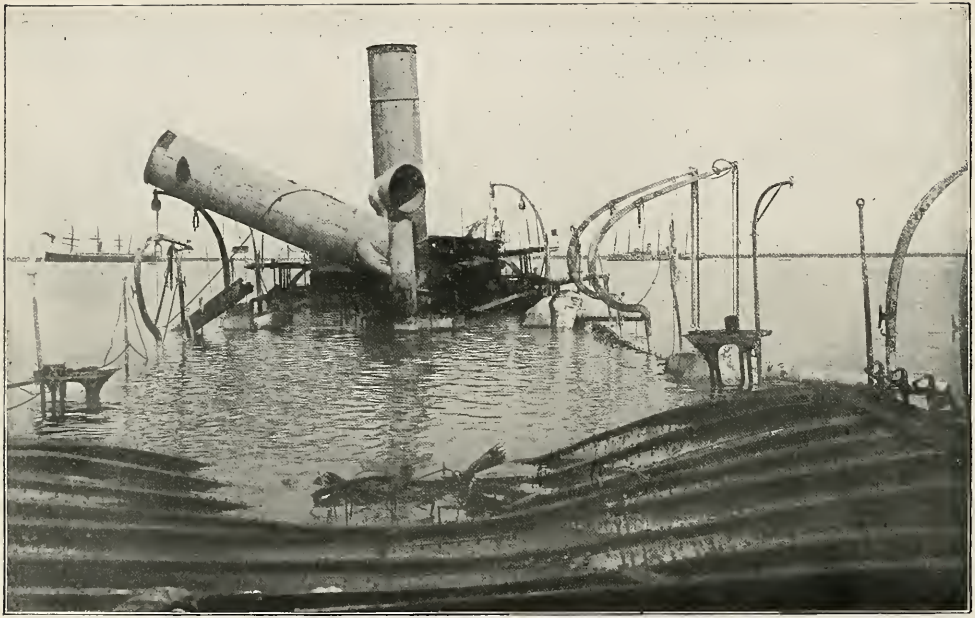
Spaniards within an entrenched house at Malate.

Mouth of the Pasig River, with monument to Magellan on the left.

After the battle of Santa Ana, February 5, 1899.

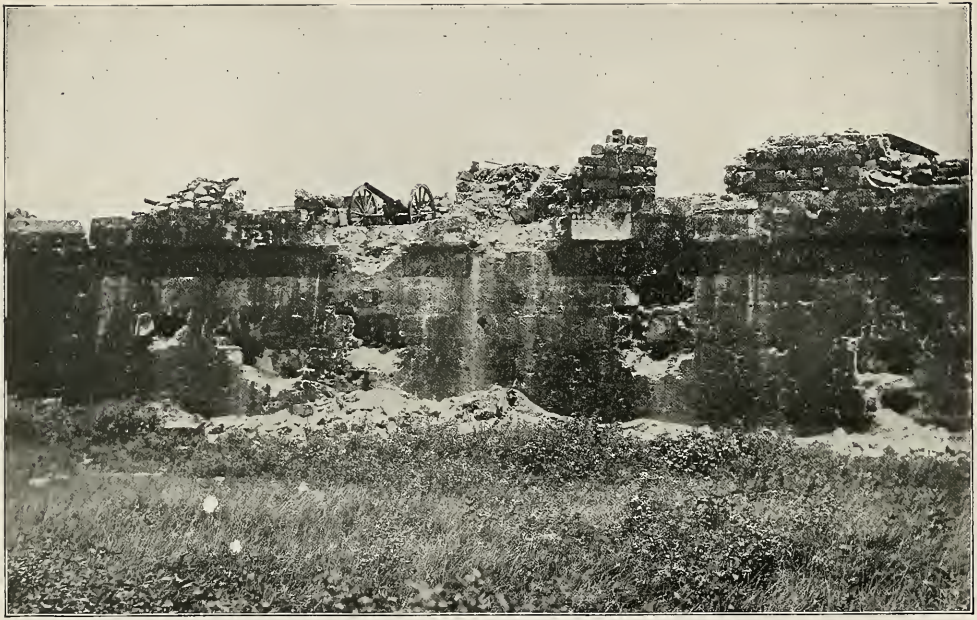
A glimpse of the ruins of Tondo. Nearly every one of the small rectangular enclosures was filled by a hovel prior to the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898.

Spanish Outpost Battery. The gun shown is an ancient bronze piece converted into a breech loader. The breech blocks were carried away or destroyed by the Spaniards.



Reina Christina, Flagship of Spanish Admiral Montojo. Completely destroyed by Dewey, May 1, 1898.

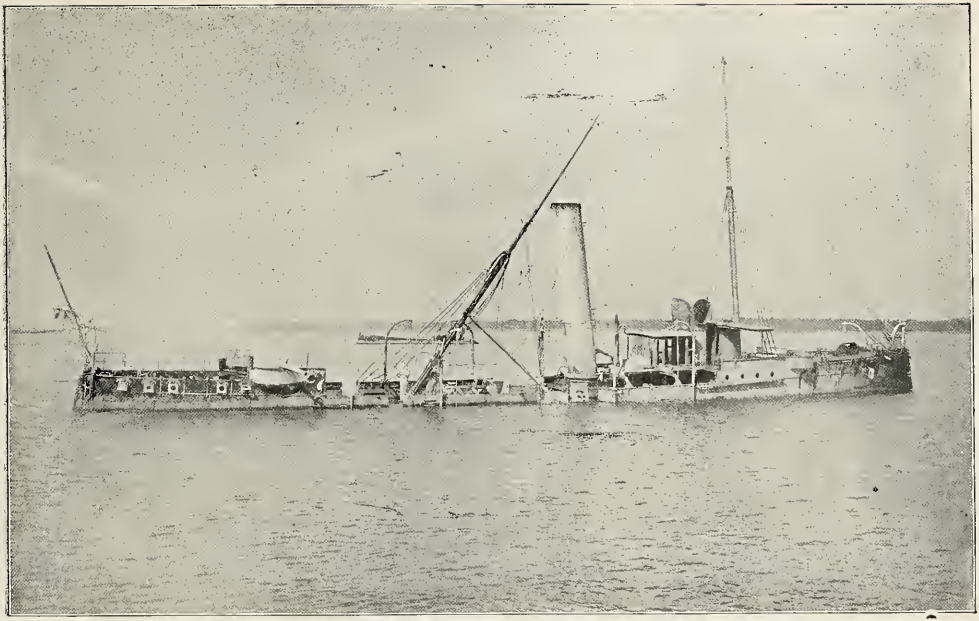
One of the Spanish wrecks.



Fort Malate (San Antonio de Abad) after thirty minutes' bombardment by Dewey.

Spanish entrenchment made by piling earth against a stout fence. It was carried by General MacArthur's troops without trouble.

Scene on the Escolta, the main business thoroughfare, showing native conveyances ("carromatos"), street car system (one horse), etc. It will be noticed by the position of the various vehicles shown, that the travel is to the left, and not to the right as in this country.

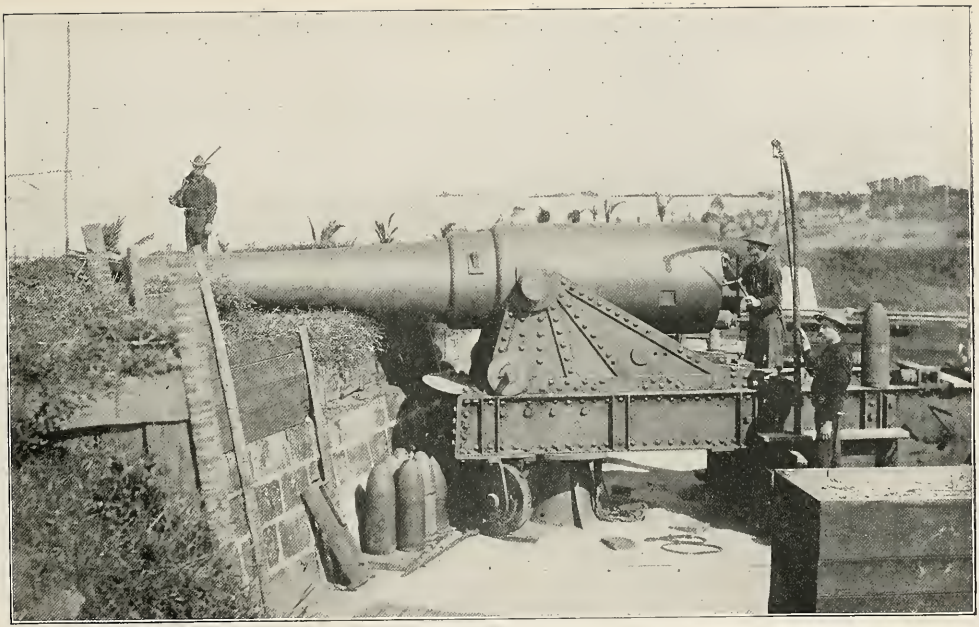


Spanish cruiser Isla de Cuba, sunk by Dewey at Cavite, May 1, 1898. Since raised.

Church and Convent of Binondo.

Part of Spanish fleet destroyed by Admiral Dewey at Cavite, May 1, 1898. Don Juan de Austria. Isla de Luzon. Both of these vessels since raised.

Garrote—This machine has an official record of killing thirty-one men.

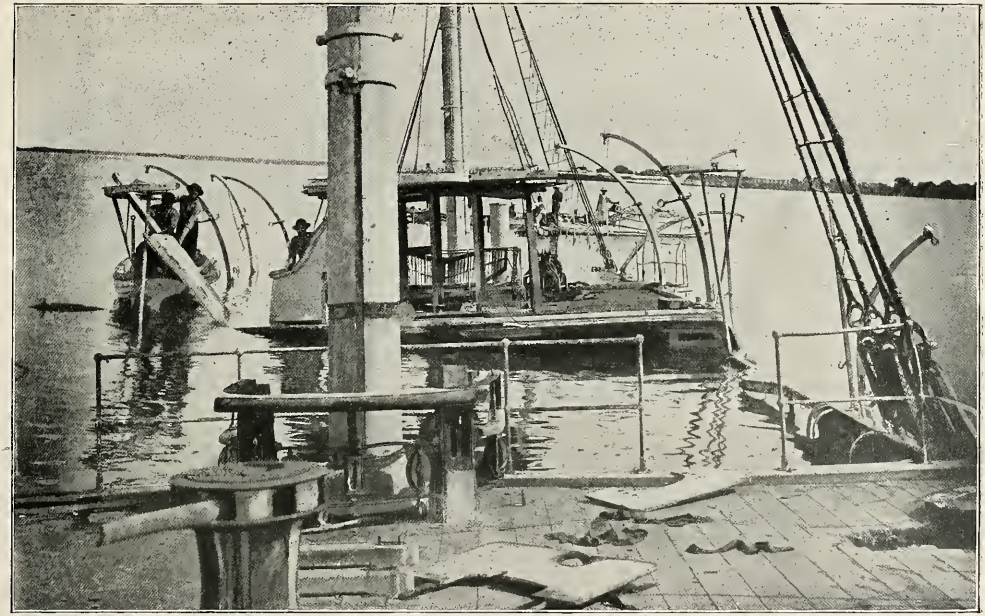


Modern ten-inch gun overlooking Luneta.

Canal scene. Interior of Manila.

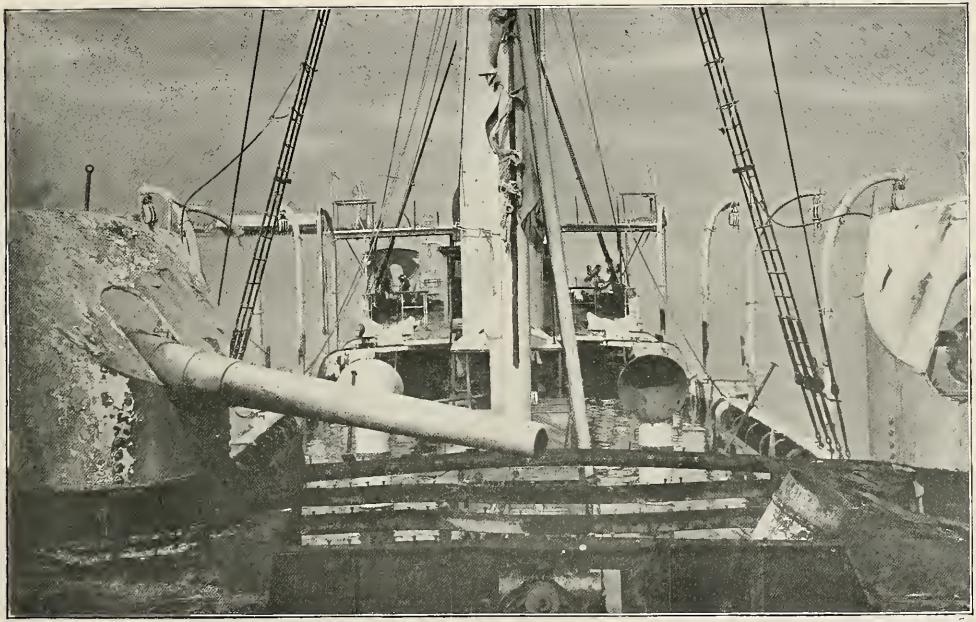
Major-General E. S. Otis and Staff. Captain C. H. Murray, Lieutenant F. W. Sladen, Lieutenant L. P. Sanders. General Hughes, General E. S. Otis, Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Barry.

Battery of ten-inch modern guns and magazines, facing southern portion of Luneta; showing wire entanglements, sandbag and other breastworks.



American wreckers at work on one of the sunken Spanish warships.

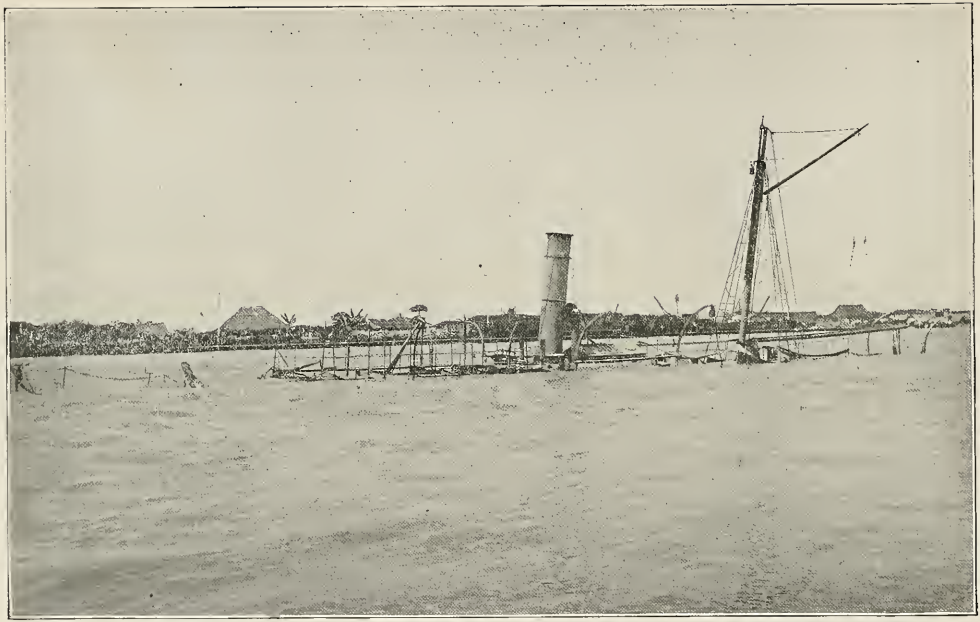
View of sunken Spanish ship after the wreckers had begun to raise it from the bottom.



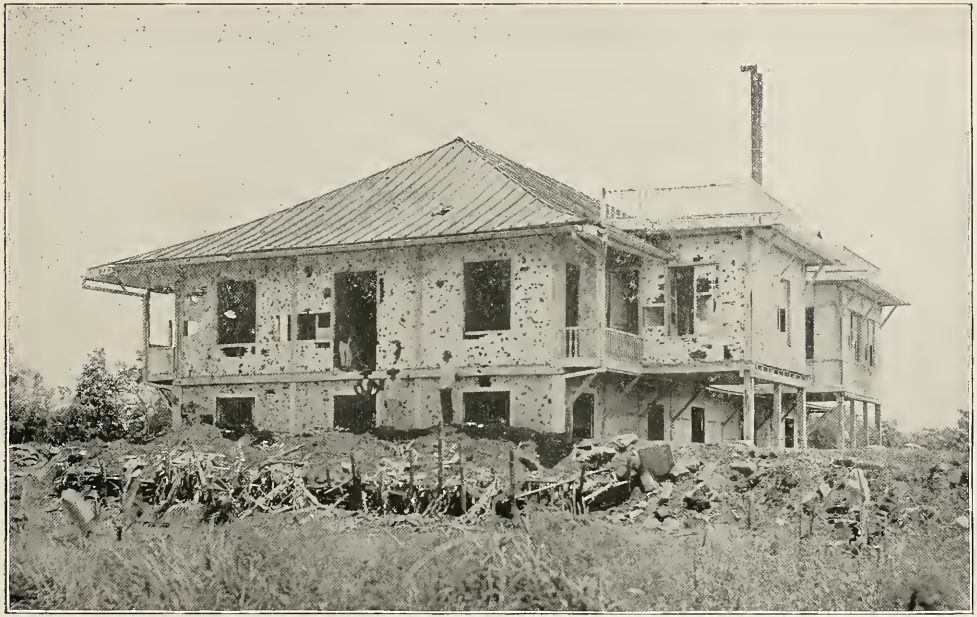
What remained of Admiral Montojo's best gunboat.

Bronze cannon commanding entrance to Pasig.

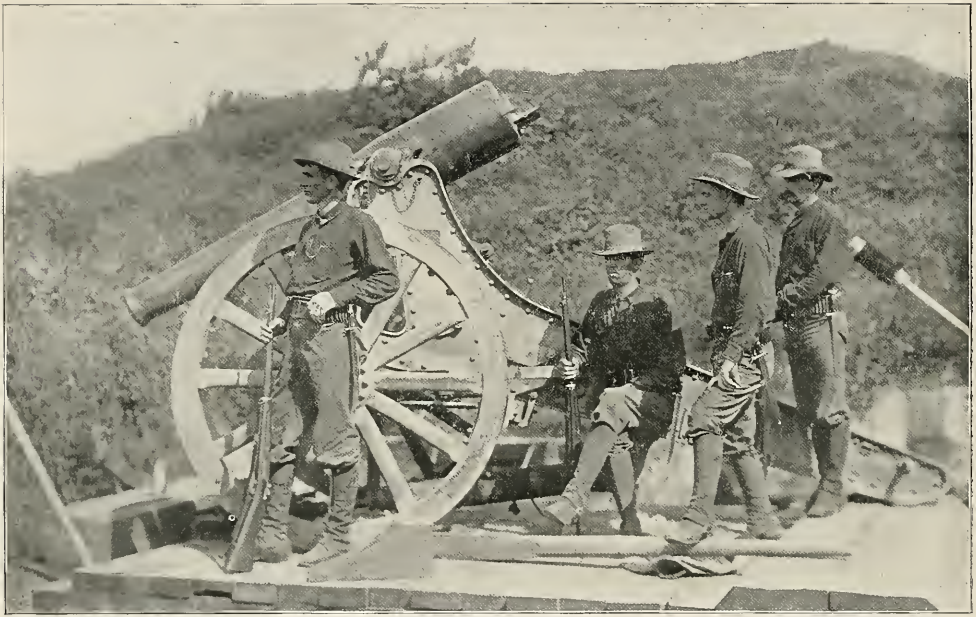
Interior of Fort Malate, showing effect of fragment of one of Dewey's shells.



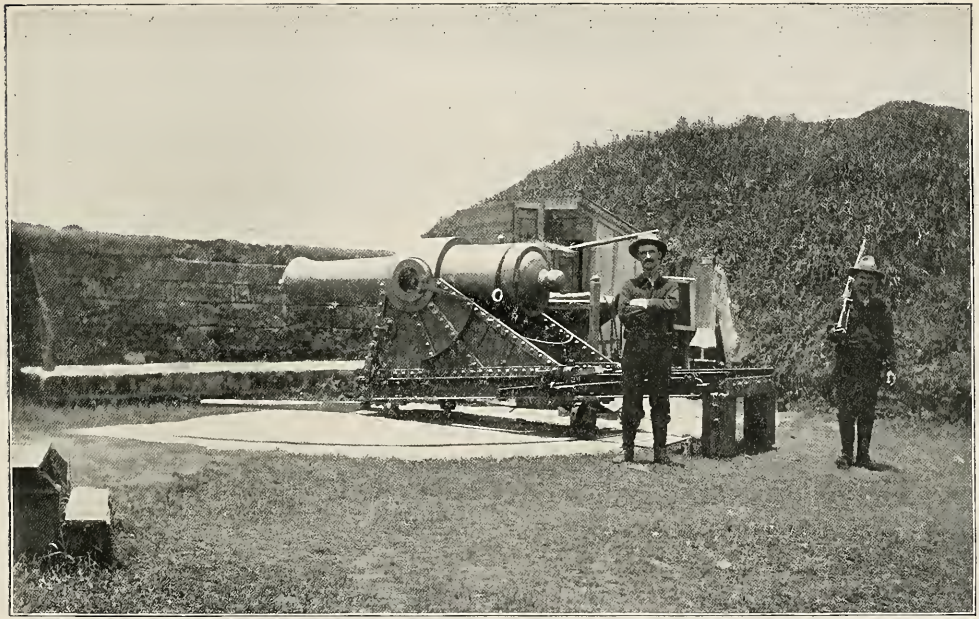
Spanish cruiser Isla de Cuba, sunk by Dewey at Cavite, May 1, 1898. Since raised.



House at trenches near beach occupied at opening of action as headquarters. Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. (General F. V. Greene) Telegraph station of Signal Corps.

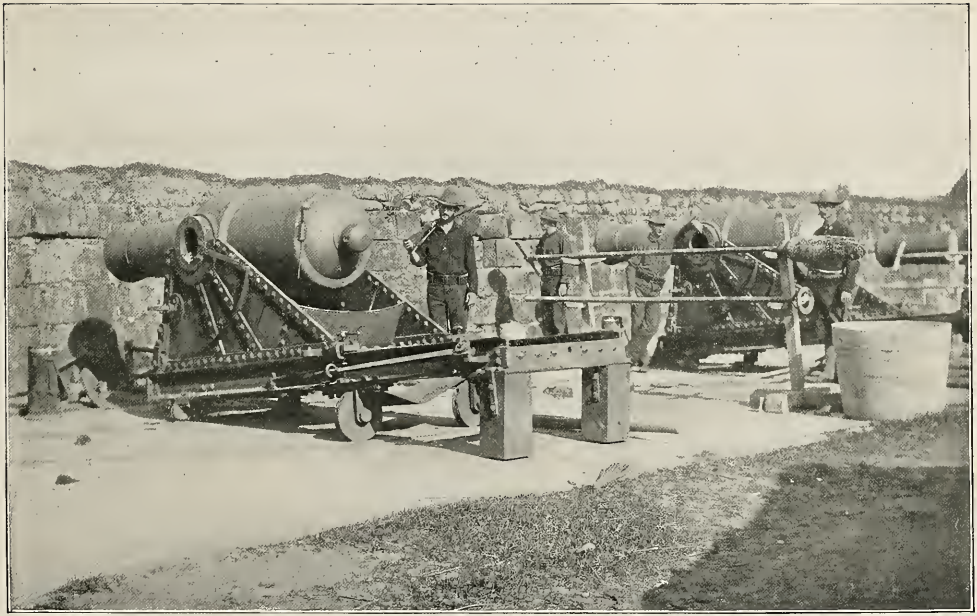


Old-fashioned siege gun.



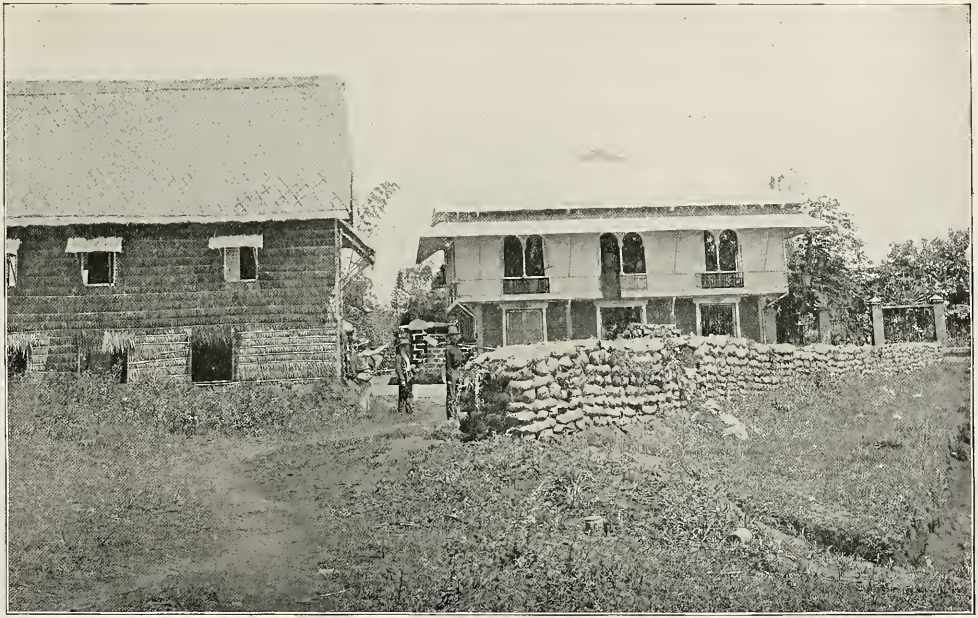
Old-fashioned ten-inch gun on parapet at Manila overlooking the Luneta.

"Bomberos"—The Fire Department of Manila.



Part of a battery of six old-fashioned disappearing guns, southwest corner of the walled city, Manila.

The northerly end of the Luneta, near mouth of the Pasig River, showing Anda monument to left, also lighthouse at entrance to river.

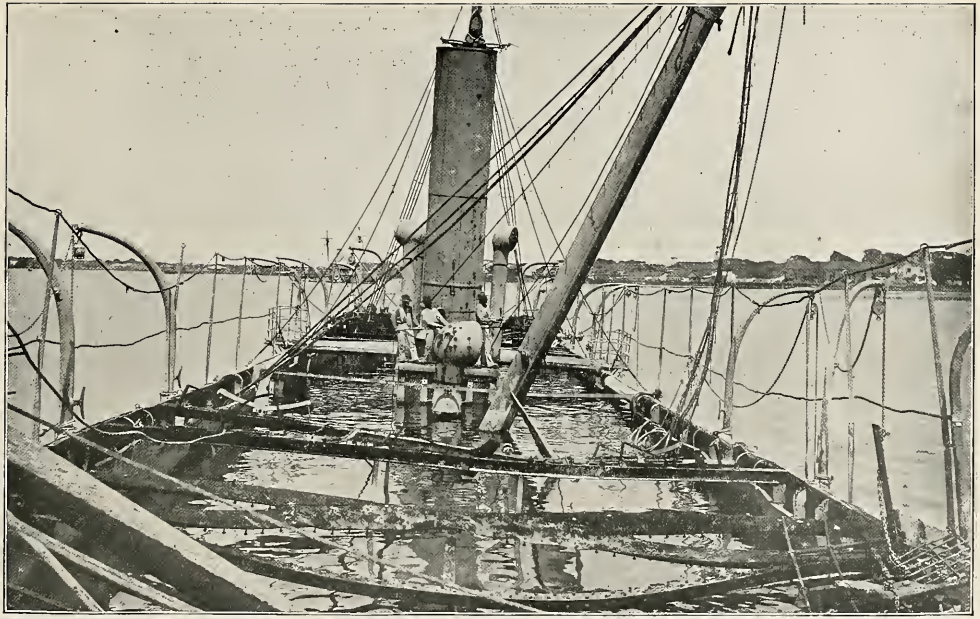


Where the troops first entered Manila. Spanish breastworks, etc. Building on right occupied by General Anderson and staff. U. S. Signal Corps established telegraph office under fire, August 13, 1898. Left of the lines.

Detachment of Signal Corps constructing line to Colorado outpost, December 16, 1898.

Detachment of Signal Corps preparing for the Iloilo Expedition, Manila. Taken date of departure. Showing mode of hauling heavy material, etc.

Malacanan, summer palace of Captain-General of Manila. Occupied by Major-General Otis.



The remains of a Spanish cruiser sunk at Manila. Wreckers at work saving guns, brass work and machinery.

Group of staff officers in main salon, Ayuntamiento. Captain Boots, Captain E. A. McKenna, Colonel R. E. Thompson, Colonel Brainard, Major C. McClure, Colonel C. W. Whipple, General Hughes, Major Whipple, Colonel Cowden, Major Simpson, Major Wadsworth.

Showing principal mode of carrying loads in vogue in the Philippines. Excepting by means of the water buffalo cart, there is practically no other system of drayage.

Signal Corps station on water tank (Lighthouse.) Corregidor Island. Communicating with Manila station.

On the walls of Fort San Antonio, Malate, after bombardment. Signal Corps informing reserves to advance, August 13, 1898. Immediately after evacuation of Spanish.

Staff and line officers, Second Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

Chinese quarters and business street, Manila.

Officers of Astor Battery. Lieutenant Benjamin M. Kochler, Sixth U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant P. C. March, Fifth Artillery, commanding Astor Battery.

Signal Corps stringing wire from lines into Manila during advance of American troops, August 13, 1898. This line connected General Anderson's headquarters with other commanders during the capitulation.

Corregidor Island. Spanish and native towns, now used by the Americans as hospital.

One of the numerous canals of Manila. Suburbs bamboo rafts. Natives washing, etc. This bamboo is cut in interior of Luzon and floated to city and sold for building houses, etc.

Staff and line officers, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

Staff officers, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. Major Charles Kellar, Colonel D. D. VanValzah, Lieutenant J. B. Clayton, A. S. (Medical Department), Lieutenant F. D. Evans, Adjutant.

Spanish prisoners at noonday meal, Manila.

Transporting army supplies in the Philippines by "carabao" (water-buffalo) cart.

Field and staff, First Montana Volunteers.

Guns captured by the Spanish from Insurgents during insurrection—Arsenal, Manila.

Staff and line officers Twenty-third U. S. Infantry. Lieut. D. P. Wheller, Lieut. M. C. Keeth, Lieut. C. H. Munton, Col. J. W. French, Lieut. C. P. Hagadorn, Capt. J. R. Clagett, Lieut. C. E. Hampton, Lieut. F. G. Stritzinger, Jr.; Lieut. T. F. Schley, Lieut. J. R. M. Taylor, Col. C. W. Whipple, Capt. W. A. Nichols, Lieut. H. G. Cole, Chief Ordnance Office, 8 A. C.

Typical Philippine maiden and native harp.

Thirteenth Battalion, Eighteenth Infantry.

Officers First Company, Volunteer Signal Corps—Capt. E. A. McKenna, Commanding First Company; First Lieut. P. J. Perkins, First Lieut. William W. Chance, Second Lieut. A. J Rudd, First Lieut. E. E. Kilbourne.

Staff and line officers Second Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

Cemetery Paco, P. I. suburbs of Manila. These niches are rented for a certain sum per year; when in arrears the remains are thrown in hole shown in another view

Line officers First Regiment Idaho Volunteer Infantry—Lieut. Ed. Martinson, Lieut. E. M. Oolden, Lieut. J. K. Bell, Lieut. W. E. Gage, Lieut. F. W. Hunt, Lieut. J. C. Barbour, Lieut. R. H. Hartman, Capt. L. D. Shattner.

Officers of Utah Light Battery.

Second Battalion U. S. Infantry.

Signal Corps laying wire across river south of Fort San Antonio during advance, August 13, 1898.

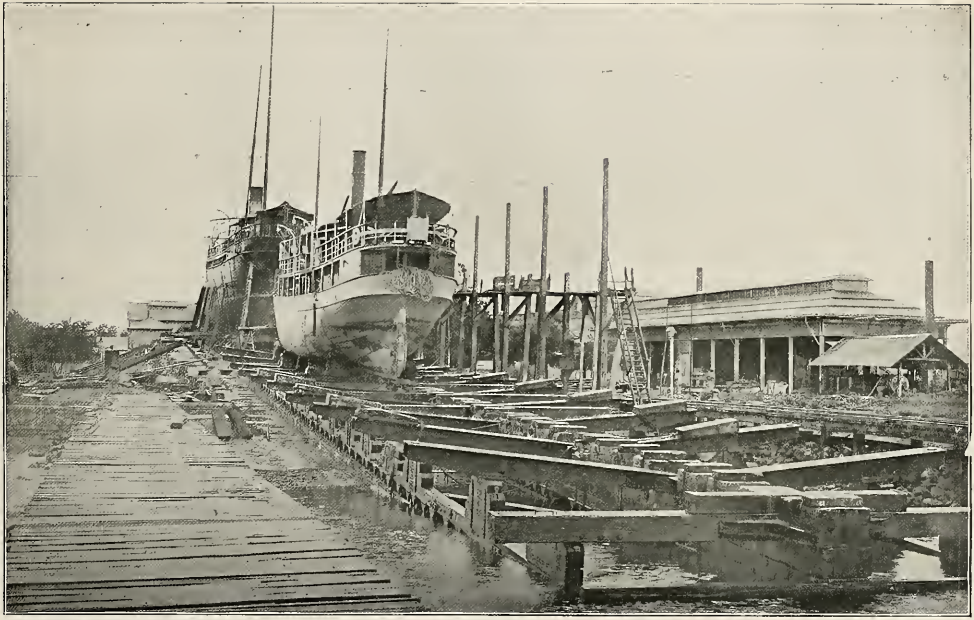
Battery of bronze mortars overlooking Pasig River. These guns are located on ramparts of the walled city; underneath this point are built a number of dungeons, this particular point being known as the "Black Hole."

Lighthouse at entrance of Pasig River, Manila Bay.

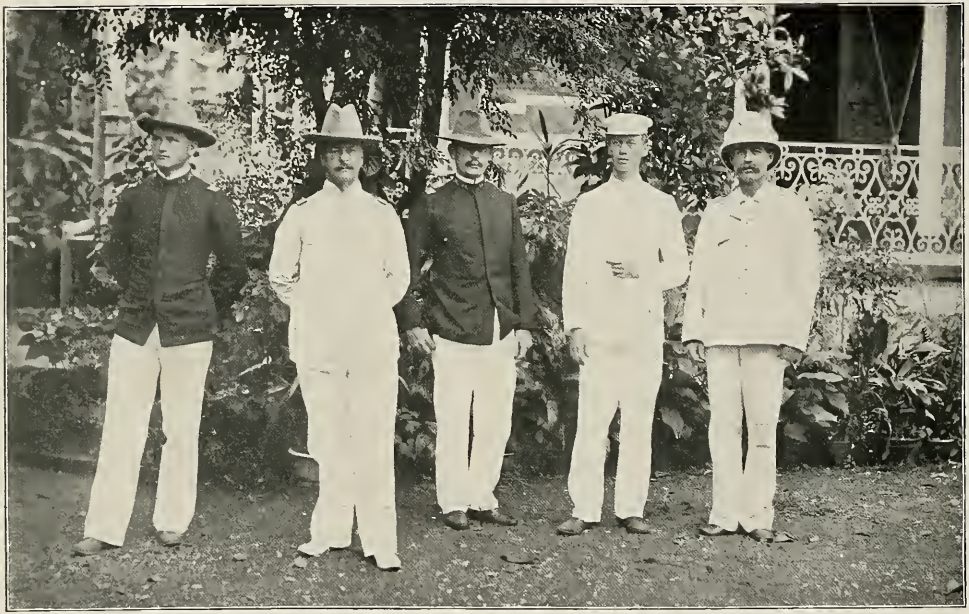
Officers of First Colorado Volunteers.

Suspension Bridge over Pasig River.

Officers of the Eighteenth Volunteer Signal Corps—Lieut. F. H. Bailey, Lieut. W. C. Cannon, Capt. George E. Lawrence, Lieut. G. H. Tilley, Capt. Edgar Russell, Lieut. C. H. Gordon.



Dry Dock at Cavite.



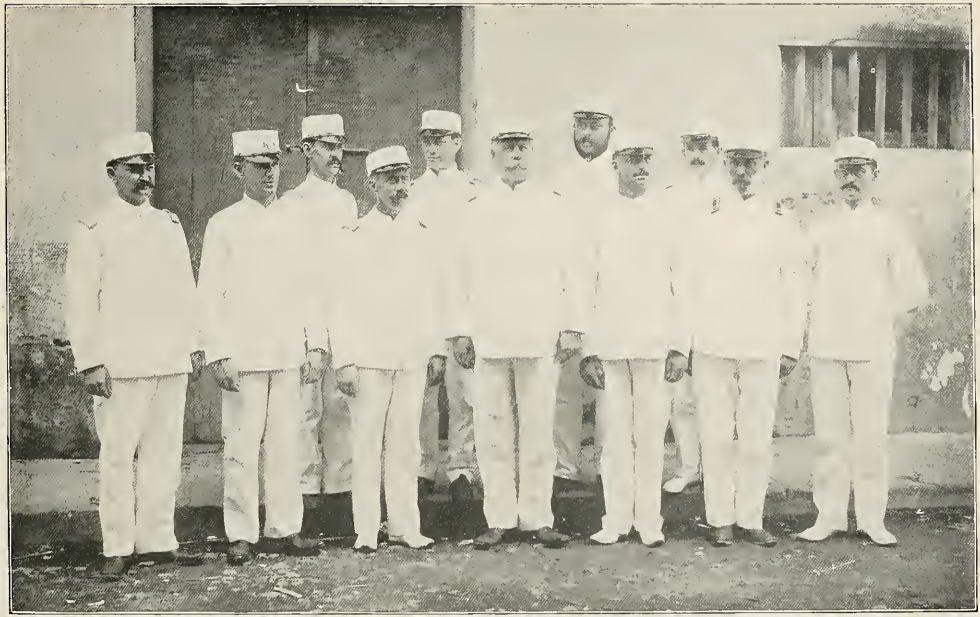
Major-General MacArthur and staff. Lieutenant Pegram Whitworth, General MacArthur, Captain C. G. Sawtella, Captain C. McClure.

Officers of the Signal Corps, Eighteenth Company, Manila.

First Batallion, Eighteenth Infantry.

General MacArthur's headquarters and telegraph office during the engagement at Manila, August 13th.

Boneyard in Paco Cemetery, Manila. The dead are buried in sepulchres. After a certain time, if the rent is not paid, their bones are taken out and cast into the boneyard.



Staff officers, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Lieut. H. B. Duncan, Adjutant; Lieut. J. W. Coffin, A. S.; Capt. J. L. Hunter, Chaplain· Lieut. O. S. Scott, Battalion Adjutant; Lieut. L. P. McCormick, A. S.; Lieut. H. B. McCormick, Maj. E. Bierer, Maj. H. C. Cuthbertson, Col. A. L. Hawkins, Lieut.-Col. J. E. Barnett, Maj. G. W. Neff, Surgeon.

Disembarking troops from troopship Newport, Manila Bay. Astor Battery and Third Artillery, U. S.

Officers of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Maj. L. H. Ricker, Capt. James Lockeff, Capt. C. W. G. Gale, Lieut. LeRoy Elringe.

Manila Penitentiary.

Blockhouse near Cingalon. Captured by MacArthur's Brigade, August 13, 1898.

Transporting army supplies in the Philippines by "carabao" (water-buffalo) cart.

Officers Third U. S. Artillery. Lieut. E. Kimmel, A. A. S. G. W. Mathews, Lieut. R. S. Abernethy, Lieut. Bontelle, Lieut. H. L. James, Lieut. C. H. Lanza, Lieut. P. M. Kessler, Lieut. Loyd England, Capt. James O'Hara, Maj. W. A. Kobb, Capt. C. W. Hobbs, Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, Capt. B. H. Randolph.

Where the American soldiers who fell August 13th are buried.

Line officers First Idaho Regiment Volunteer Infantry (Second Battalion). Lieut. E. M. Holden, Lieut. J. K. Bell, Capt. L. D. Shattner, Lieut. E. Martinson, Lieut. J. O. Barbour, Lieut. F. W. Hunt, Lieut R. H. Hartman, Lieut. W. E. Gage.

Staff, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

Native village in the Philippines.

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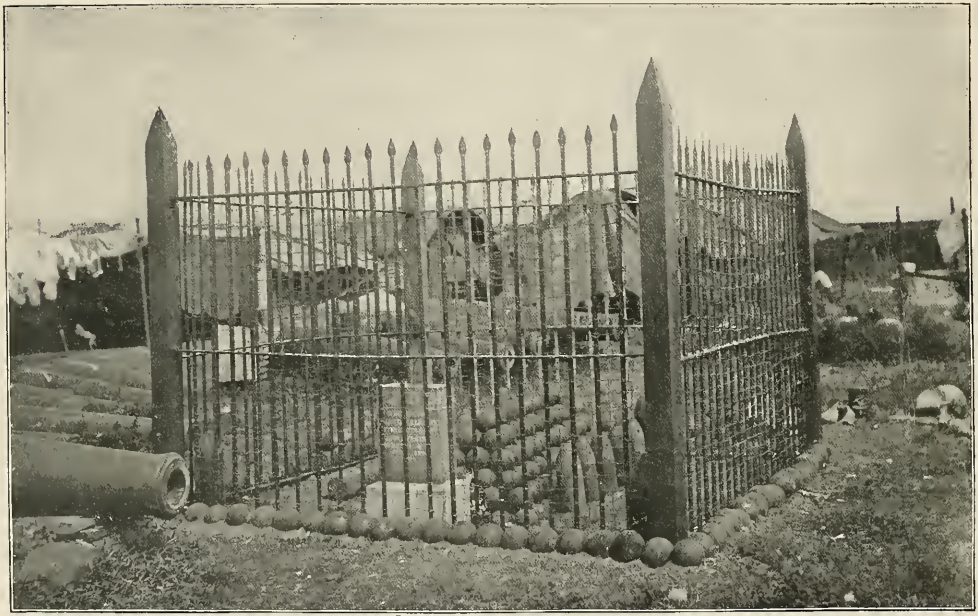

A soldier's grave, Cavite. Burying place of Lieut. H. C. Lazelle, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

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